

The St. Johns Herald.

VOLUME 3.

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NUMBER 14

Albuquerque National Bank.

Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Capital - - - \$100,000.

Stockmen's Business a Specialty.

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Chicago expects to be the live stock center so long as she pays better prices than can be obtained elsewhere. Chicago will always be able to pay the best wholesale prices for live stock.—Drovers' Journal.

The Tucson Citizen says the large cattle company in the Santa Catalinas, under the management of Mr. T. Hammond, have purchased Isaac Laurin's herd of cattle and his range. This gives them ample grazing range, and a fine accession to their already great herds.

An artesian well boring outfit was expected in Prescott about the 10th of March, when operations on a large scale will be commenced with it which promises to result in great benefit to this part of the country. A company with abundance of capital has been formed for the purpose of experimenting in this direction.—Journal-Miner.

Jesse Taylor, of Ocotero county, says an exchange, has introduced a bill in the Montana Legislature making it a penal offense for a sheep herder to abandon his herd. A Montana attorney, commenting on the hard life of a sheep herder at best, said the law ought to be amended by making it a penitentiary offense to be a sheep herder.

It is said that an acre of figs will yield a net profit of \$700. The Salt River Valley is the home of the fig and we see no reason why these figures should not apply to Arizona, as well as to California. The fruit grown here is of unsurpassed flavor and size, the yield is immense and the climate most favorable for the drying.—Tempe News.

There are estimated at this time to be 9,000,000 head of cattle in the State of Texas. They are exposed to the importation of pleuro-pneumonia or other contagious bovine diseases from all quarters of the world. They represent at least a valuation of \$90,000,000, and shall their owners continue to ask protection at the hands of the legislature in vain?—Inter-Republics.

The verdict of a United States grand jury in Nebraska, awarding damages against the Rankin Cattle Company for introducing Texas fever into the herds of the plaintiff, may prove to be a more potent protection against the malady in the future than quarantine laws. Cattle men will exercise more diligence to avoid importing the scourge, when they know the courts will hold them liable for losses to neighboring herds.—Albuquerque Democrat.

From a scout who recently returned from Fort Marion, Florida, we learn that when he was about to leave that place he was approached by a Chiricahua, who asked him "will we ever see our mountain home again." The scout answered the chief in the Apache language, "No, never!" The old chief didn't exclaim "Chihuabua!" but ripped out some of the hardest east iron Indian oaths on record, hung down his head, and walked away.—Epitaph.

Mr. George Frisk, cattle inspector for the Southern District of Arizona, was murderously assaulted at Wilcox recently by a gambler named Charley Wilson. It appears that Mr. Frisk was acting as peace-maker between some parties who were inclined to quarrel, when Wilson interfered and struck Mr. Frisk with a six-shooter, fracturing the skull. Mr. Frisk is in a very critical condition, but strong hopes are entertained of his recovery. His cowardly assailant escaped, but the officers are on his trail with fair prospects of capturing him.—Clifton Clarion.

The Inter-Republics says all this cry about over-production of meat in this country is being traced to

the door of those who are in a position to profit from such a cause. The Kansas City Live Stock Record in a very recent issue asserts as a fact that the increase in our population is far more rapid each year than is the production of meat for their consumption. If the price of meat to the consumer could be cheapened at the expense of the dressed meat syndicates of the east, this statement would be demonstrated to the complete satisfaction of every stockman in the range country.

Speaking of the assessment in Fayette county, a Kentucky exchange says: "The grand total is \$222,000,000 of real and personal property, an increase of \$3,000,000 over former assessments. The greatest increase was in stock, bonds, blooded horses and corporations, the latter of which was not included in former assessments. California horse Sultan heads the list, and was assessed at \$8,000. King Ban came next at \$3,900, and they ranged down to \$500. Thoroughbred mares were averaged at about \$400, and trotting mares at about \$300. The board accepted the value of the fine stock as reported by the assessor."

The Nogales News says: From a gentleman who has returned from Sonora it is learned that Richard Gird, who is well-known here, and some San Francisco parties who are interested with him, have just completed the purchase of a large tract of land in the Arispe district, about sixty miles from Nogales. They have bought all the valley Quitaca to Benocha, including the Benocha, Quitaca and Pinolas land grants, and together with the Los Topetes ranch, which they already own, makes a hundred thousand acres or more of the finest grazing lands in Sonora, which is abundantly supplied with water. These gentlemen will add a sufficient number of stock to this pasture to make it one of the largest ranches in the State.

The proportion of our live stock and live stock products which go abroad in such form as to be available for animal food is not large, and yet the part which goes into English markets forms a very considerable proportion of the volume which England consumes. That country produces about three-fourths of all the meats eaten by its people. Of the remaining fourth about two-thirds, or sixteen per cent of the whole, comes from the United States, the other nine per cent being divided between Europe and South America, with the former slightly in the lead. That is to say, we furnish one-sixth the animal food consumed in the United Kingdom, and over one-fifth as much as is grown by the English themselves. When it is considered in addition to this that American grain makes no small proportion of British bread, the importance of our position as purveyors of food for the mother country is still magnified. Is it any wonder that English farmers are jealous of our hold upon their home markets.—National Stockman.

Brewster Cameron, of Lochiel, Arizona, in a communication to the New Mexico Stock Grower, says:

With this I send a copy of certain extracts, concerning pleuro-pneumonia, from a recent letter of Dr. W. H. Wray, chief veterinarian of the United States in Maryland. Dr. Wray's letter is a simple statement of facts, but it is an irresistible argument against the further importation of cattle from all countries infected with contagious pleuro-pneumonia.

It is significant that only one year elapsed from the time that pleuro-pneumonia first broke out in England until it was carried

from that country to the United States. Your readers will also note the fact that this insidious disease, in spite of the most stringent quarantine, has been repeatedly brought here from that pest-house of bovine diseases, the old world. These facts, vouched for by so eminent an authority as Dr. Wray, are a conclusive answer to the specious argument of those who oppose the prohibition of cattle from foreign countries, which are annually introducing into the United States cattle infected with pleuro-pneumonia and other contagious diseases.

When a man wishes to empty a barrel, he not only opens the spigot but he turns off the stream which is running into the bung-hole. So it is with contagious bovine diseases; we must not only stamp out the centres of infection in the United States, but must stop all importations from foreign countries infected with the disease. We quarantine one section of our country against another, as an act of necessity, in controlling contagious diseases. How, foolish then, to permit importations from abroad, especially from Great Britain, where pleuro-pneumonia is known to exist in its most malignant form.

The following are the extracts from Dr. Wray's letter above referred to above.

"Pleuro-pneumonia is a highly contagious lung fever, limited strictly to the bovine race. It has but one cause, contagion from cattle sick with the disease, or pastures, stables, cars, or other places and things infected by such sick cattle. As with small-pox, measles, cholera and other human plagues, nothing is known in regard to the origin of pleuro-pneumonia.

"An outbreak occurred in Holland in 1832, and from thence the disease was introduced into Ireland in 1839, to England in 1842, and from these countries it has been carried to nearly every part of the old world. It has been entirely stamped out by government aid in Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and some other European countries, but in England where less radical measures were adopted, it is estimated to have cost an annual loss of ten million dollars since its introduction there, and the experience in Australia, France and Germany, has been equally severe.

"It was brought to this country first in 1843, and fresh importations have taken place from time to time, but as the current of trade until lately has always been toward New York and the east, it never appeared west of the Alleghenies until about three years ago when a herd in Troy, Ohio, was infected by a cow brought from Baltimore. Cattle from this herd were put in a large sale at Virginia City, Illinois, in April 1884, and from this place the disease was carried to various parts of Illinois, to Callaway county, Missouri, and to Harrison county, Kentucky.

"It is little affected by season or climate, attacks all kinds and grades of cattle. Shorthorns, Jerseys and scrubs with equal virulence, and in fatality is only equalled by the Russian rinderpest.

The extirpation is no doubt a problem to be dealt with by Congress. It is estimated that one million dollars would stamp it out of the United States now, but no man can estimate what it will cost in a few years, when the cattle on western plains, and the stock pens and cars of the country have become infected.

"If the annual loss in England is ten million dollars with six million cattle, it is difficult to conceive what ours would be with forty million cattle. These figures look alarming, but they are fully justified by the statistics of all nations where the disease has been allowed to run unchecked."